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EDUCATION STOUNG MEN FOR THE MINISTRY.

not from Rev. Professor Porter's Ser mon; continued from page 28.

the practicability of this [i. e. raising gielt funds to educate the number of of men wanted by the church] may be unstrated from the tax we pay to a sinice; though we do not expect from nce, a voluntary contribution to the atreasury. No soher man probably houbt that nine tenths of the expenfor acdent spirits, in this country is than wasted. But give us only one of the expense for two years, and we es permanent fund forever, with an income of two millions of dollars! gire as this small proportion of what to fill our streets with drones and our prisons with culprits, our with lunatics and beggars, and be four times more than we need. econscience enrol the Christian famithe land; and lay its assessment on luxuries of the table, of dress, furmand equipage, the retrenchment of awould be cheerfully made for any temporal object, and the sum is raisanother way. One tenth part of scrilices to which the fathers of this and of other towns, to a great exsubmitted with prompt alacrity, in when the stamp tax, and the tea tax, the Boston Port Bill called for the ingeous resistance of freemen; would the treasury of Christ to overflowing. ply, Brethren, Christian benvolence ni to be as operative a principle as notism. And yet I fear that very few, mamong those who bear the Saviour's at have denied themselves, or have puded it as a serious duty to denythemits a single personal comfort, for the motion of a cause, to which their unaled affections, and energies, and reres ought to be supremely devoted. some instances, mechanics have each spart the avails of a half-day's labour me person, in every month, as an ofing to Chirist. But let ail this highly portant class of our citizens devote one a month to the same purpose, and salone would be an ample provision

Among Christian furmers the practice is really began at consecrating some porof a field, to be cultivated for the purs of religious charity. Others have a similar consecration from their 13. Now if all the farmers of the would annually dedicate a lamb, or moduct derived from one quarter of an of hisground, to him who blesses or the labors of men; and who could maway the hopes of a year by one atmor inundation; it would furnish of aid from any other source, an inedouble in amount to the sum contem-

r the object before us.

no hundred thousand persons perin this country, may be supposed to in prayer for Zion's prosperity, on the Monday of each month. What can be teasonable than that every one darry to this hallowed season of on, something for the treasury of the th! Let it be an offering, which, on leath bed, conscience will certainly 3 not excessive. Let it be one dolwone cent, as " the Lord bath prosdhim;" and the revenue would, unmoably, surpass that which all our charitable societies have hitherto med. This is a fifth way, in which hims that we advance this evening the answered, without the least imahe inconvenience to any one.

many towns, young men, have associwith an honorable zeal to promote bject. In the United States, others, liage, to the number of one million, to the same thing. But let only if these young men come forward, ally and give, I do not say the amount that they are accustomed to spend the year, on objects of no value; that they are accustomed to spend on amusement, and we need no othity; the thing is accomplished in a

the four and a half millions of of different ages, which our popmay be supposed to contain, two might aid this object, to a small Let each of these, by a little the of economy or industry, or by rething some trivial article of food or give twenty five cents, annually, and is done in a seventh way.

eighth resource is large benefactions Wealthy. Fifty individuals doubtght be found, who could, with perestablish thirty scholar-ships One hundred others, probably with equal case, establish ten each bondred others, two each; and one and others, one each.

thousand scholarships more might ablished by associations of different These scholarships would fur-500 preachers, in the twenty years; residue might be readily furnish-Binor collections.

the millennium approaches, other me will arise, and secure an immortwo worlds, when they are dead, ing from obscurity other Buchanthine in the holy ministry.

A ninth resource is one that cannot fail. We have about four thousand Christian churches, which on an average, might carry forward each, one student. This would go far towards furnishing the proposed supply, estimating each church to consist of one hundred members, paying one dollar each. But how many Christians are there, who could give, without the smallest inconvenience, fifly, or one hundred, or five hundred dollars, annually,

to excuse the aged and sick, and to cover the remaining exigency.

Here, we must be allowed to hope is a permanent, unfailing ground of reliance. Many others may refuse, but they who are united in the sacred bonds of the church, cannot, must not stand back, in this cause. May, when they understand the subject, they will not. I know one church, which I am informed, supported the last year, six charity students, while its pastor supported a seventh. I know other churches following hard ofter this noble example. [To be concluded in our next.]

American Mission at Ceylon.

From the Missionary Herald for February. EXTRACT FROM MR. POOR'S JOURNAL AT TILLIPALLY.

A Female Inquirer.

Oct. 2, 1819 .- This day the eldest sister of Nicholas, my interpreter, visited us for the purpose of conversing on the concerns of her soul. It appears, that her attention was awakened to these subjects some months ago, by the earnest warnings and intreaties of her brother. She is a married woman; and lives in the parish of Panditeripo, about four miles from this place. She, like all other persons in that neighborhood, was strongly attached to idolatry. When her brother conversed with her, in a faithful and solemn manner, she was not pleased, and supposed that he did this. merely because he had turned to this religion. His conversation, however, drew her attention to the abominable characters of the heathen gods, and to the folly and sin of idolatry. She was, for a length of time, under a conviction, that she was a sinner, and in great danger. At this time, she had little or no opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the Christian religion. She was surrounded by gross idolaters; no ore in the village knew, or professed, any other than the heathen religion. She saw Nicholas but seldom; and then did not very freely communicate her sentiments. When Nicholas last visited her, she very freely expressed her feelings, and made inquiries respecting the Christian religion. She expressed much surprise, that this res not made known to their fore fathers, and that the people still continue in idolatry. It was eary for Nicholas to give her a short history of God's dealings with men, and of the rise of idolatry. It does not appear that she pressed him with the difficulty of reconciling the requisitions of the Gospel with the conduct of Christians, on the subject of their publishing the Gospel to every creature. Does it not, however, become the American churches most earnestly to inquire, whether the minds of future generations of idolaters can be satisfied on this subject, without a free and just confession on the part of missionaries, that the present generation of Christians have deeply involved themselves in guilt,-have even stained their garments with the blood of souls, in having withheld from the perishing heathen the means for their obtaining the blessings of the "great salvation." The apologies that may be formed for the remissness of our pious forefathers, cannot

ERA OF MISSIONS. Being informed by Nicholas, that his sister was desirous of conversing with us, we immediately sent for her. She came here this morning: and we have been gratified with her visit. She is the first female we have seen among the heathen, who has manifested any real concern for salvation. She has experienced considerable opposition from her busband, and from other heathens, in consequence of her attending to this religion. Her knowledge of Christianity is, of course, very limited. She says, it is her practice to pray daily; but that, when she prays, her heart is in a very different state from what she thinks it ought to be. She appeared to hear our instructions attentively, and expressed a wish frequently to hear of this religion. We asked her why she had not been here before? She replied, that she did not know what kind of people we were; but that in future she would come as often as she could leave her husband & children. Should it hereafter appear, that her impressions are like the morning cloud, and the early dew, I shall not regret that I related her case, as I wish our friends to share with us in those trials, which we consider most severe.

exculpate those, whose lot is cast in the

Applications for new Schools. 18. Some pressing applications have been made to me of lute, to establish schools in several villages. But the nine schools, which I have already established are quite as many on I can superintend to advantage. Many boys, also, have of late applied for admission into our boarding schools. But, as our funds are at present in a low state; and as we have no imme-

diate prospect of assistance in the mission, truth of the promise, su As thy day is, so I have felt myself obliged to reject most shall thy strength be." It is to me a pleasof those, who have applied. This has been extremely trying to my feelings, as they have appeared to be fit objects of charity. Several of the last children, whom I admitted to the school, were received on the strength of my convictions, that money has already been appropriated for the support of children here, and that it will arrive, before I shall be obliged to dismiss any from my school, for want of means to support them. I hope it will not appear that I am presumptuous in my expectations.

Mr. Poor recommences Preaching. Nov. 1. Yesterday the communion service was attended at Tillipsily. I presched in Tamul, for the first time since my illaess. My interpreter, Nicholas Permander, was received, in a public manner, as a member of our church. This day the monthly prayer meeting has been held at Tillipally.

19. This is the rainy season. Many of the natives are at this time, in a suffering state, on account of their poverty. Yesterday a little boy, about six years old, was brought to our doors by a distant relation, who intreated us to receive the child into our school. As I had concluded, that I could not increase my number of boys, and had rejected many applicants, I felt obliged to reject him also. To-day, the boy came alone to our doors; so distressing was his condition, he being naked. hungry, and exposed to the rains, that I could not reject him again.

30. My health has been better of late. I have been able to preach regularly on the Sabbath, during the month. This has been to me a source of pleasure, and a

cause of thankfulness.

Dec. 6. Went to Nellore, to unite with our missionary brethren in the monthly prayer meeting. On our arrival at that place, we found a letter, containing the highly gratifying intelligence, that four American missionaries, destined for Ceylon, had arrived at Calcutta. So long had our minds been exercised on this subject, and our expectations disappointed, that, on this information, we were like them that dream. May our brethren be bro't to us safely and speedily, and become faithful and successfu! laborers, in this part of the Lord's vineyard. While engaged in the interesting duties of the prayer-meeting, we received a letter from Trincomalee, informing us that three of our brethren had arrived at that place.

Death of a little Boy. 15. About a fortnight ago, a boy, 7 who requested us to receive him into our boarding school. The peculiar circumstances induced us, contrary to our previous intentions, to receive him. He was instructed, for a time, in a school belonging to our Wesleyan brethren. After the death of his parents, he was brought to his uncle's house in Oodoville, where he became sick with the dropsy. His uncle, that he might be relieved from the trouble of taking care of him, as we have reason to believe, brought him to us. The boy seemed to be unusually intelligent, and was very pleasing in his appearance. He very readily recited a catechism, both questions and answers, and some other things, which he had learned at school, and was desireus of learning more. Soon after he came here, he grew more unwell, and died this morning. We have had much pleasure in attending to him, during his sickness. Though he was afflicted with severe pain, he was remarkably patient, and very much pleased to have our boys converse with him about the Christian religion. The night before his death, his distress was great. Being alone, in the morning, he was overheard to begin to repeat, with considerable animation, "Te Deum," which he had learned at school. He died about 9 o'clock, A. M. In the afternoon, his corpse was carried to the church, where we had an occasional sermon, previous to the interment. Though I have occasionally prayed at funerals in this place, this is the first time, that we have conducted one according to the usages of our country. But few or none attended, excepting our own household. Some looked on at a distance, when we walked in procession to the grave.

Arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder. 17. Went to Jaffa this morning to accompany brother and sister Scudder to Tillipally. This is a most joyful event, in the history of the mission, and demands from us a tribute of thanksgiving & praise. It gives a new aspect to the affairs of the station. It not only relieves me from my unpleasant apprehensions, that the station will suffer essential injury from the want of timely assistance; but it greatly increases my hopes and expectations, that God has designs of mercy towards this people, and will gather a church from among them, to the praise of the glory of his grace. Dr. Scudder and his wife bave been called to drink deep of the cup of affliction, by the death of their beloved child at Calcutta. As they came from Trinconalee to Jaffna by land, in the midst of the rainy season, they suffered considerable inconvenience, but sustained no essential injury. In all their trials they have been enabled to add their testimony to the ing subject of reflection, that, for many months past, while constantly visited with il! health. I have been enabled so to superintend the concerns of the mission, that there has been no material failure in any branch of it.

Case of Supyen.

18. Supyen, hearing that a new missionary had arrived, came from Juffna to see us this morning. He says, he still believes in the Christian religion; but, on account of the restrictions laid upon him by his parents, he cannot openly conduct himself according to the commands of Christ, while he is under age, and under the immediate influence of his parents. We have too much reason to believe, that he has cast off his first love, and is destitute of that faith, which slone can enable him to endure the persecutions, which those, who in his circumstances, will live godly in Christ Jesus, are taught to ex-

20. My cough has been rather worse of late. Dr. Scudder advises that I suspend preaching for the present, and my studies

Public Meeting of the Schools.

Dec. 25. Christmas day. Held a public service in the church. More than 300 boys from the schools connected with the station were present; and between 100 and 200 other persons. Food was provided for those children who were disposed to eat on the premises. One hundred and five boys and 24 girls gladly partook of what was provided for them. The number of people present, and the feeling manifested on the occasion, gladdened our hearts, and reminded us of the salutary influence, which our instructions have had on those around us.

Jan. 17, 1820. My bealth is so far improved, that I have recommenced preach-

ing in Tamul.

LETTER FROM MRS. POOR.

The following paragraphs are extracted from an excellent letter, written by Mrs. Poor to a lady in Boston. The other parts of the letter relate to subjects of a private nature :

" Previously to the receipt of letters by the hands of Messrs. Winslow and Spauld ing, we had received names for 3 children only. These letters furnished us with several numes more, which we gladly gave to our boys, and rejoiced that we could tell them of this minister, after whom they were named, and of that Christian father or mother by whom they were supported; but as we have more than 40 children in our family, not one third of years, old was brought to us by his uncle, these could receive, what all were eager to obtain, an English name. From the Panoplist of the two past years we just now learn, that names have been given, and money appropriated for many more .-Our want of information on this subject must be attributed to the failure of letters. " It will not be expected, we presume,

> that we can give a particular account of every child supported here; much less that we should write to every individual, who thus strengthens our hands, and encourages our hearts; but we hope, from time to time, to say what will be sufficient to convince all, that children are supported, instructed, and taught the way of life and salvation, within our gates. We now have 35 boys and 8 girls entirely under our care; and most of these are very young. Those who cast bread to them, will, we trust, have faith to wait many days ere they find it. Yet we, who are able to compare our children with those wretched objects around us, see enough to encourage us to persevere in preparing a people for the Lord. Though our hands are often weary and our faith weak, we do believe, that among this people "a seed will serve them, which shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation." About a year ago, there seemed to be some special seriousness among our boysmorning, noon, and evening the voice of prayer and supplication was heard among them. We venture to hope, that the Lord was then found of some of them, and that a spirit of grace and supplication was given. Porter, our oldest scholar, Jordon Lodge, Niles, and one whom Dr. Scudder has named Whelpley, all of whom have been with us almost from the commencement of our school, give some evidence of believing from the heart, that Christ is the only Savior. As we have had melancholy and trying proof, in the case of Supyen, and others, that some who seem to be the disciples of Jesus, will go back, we desire to speak very cautiously on this subject; but, as our newly arrived brethren inform us, that friends in America greatly desire information from us, and these brethren think we have not spoken so favorably as we might of our schools, we are induced to speak more fully than we have before ventured to do. While it is a duty to make grateful mention of what the Lord does, not by might, or power, but by his own spirit; we are still aware, that very serious evils have arisen from missionaries having made too favorable representations of the state of things around them. We dwell in a dry and thirsty land, not yet made glad by the river of God; and though light is, we trust, springing up among the people : it is still the region and shadow of spiritual death."

Mission among the Choctaws.

From the Missionary Herald for Feh. Extracts from the Journal kept at Elliot. Sabbath, April 9, 1820. An unusually large number of people attended meeting. Mr. Washburn preached from Mat. xvi. 26

13. Were much gratified in receiving a large packet of letters from the Chickasaw post-office. They contained much to cheer our hearts.

A girl, who does not speak English, was brought and admitted to the school. This makes the number of scholars 63, including the little daughter of brother Williams. The health of the scholars is very good, as is also that of the family generally, except two or three of the sisters, who are feeble.

Sab. 16. The number of those, who attended public worship, was quite respec-table. Held a second meeting about three

miles distant.

30. The parents of five of our scholars arrived here to-day on a visit. They reside nearly 200 miles from Elliot. An Indian youth, about 15 years old, son of Pushamatahaw, a chief of that part of the nation commonly called the Six Towns, a southeast district, -came with them to join the school. The lad speaks English fluently, reads and writes well, has a good knowledge of English grammer, and some acquaintance with geography. His education was received at St. Stephens, thro the benevolence of several gentlemen in that place.

May 7. The father of two of our scholars arrived, bringing with him two more active lads, who were admitted into the school. He also brought some letters

from the Choctaw agency. 9. Have in general much satisfaction, with respect to the conduct of our children. Although there is a considerable number of large scholars, yet they have generally conducted with propriety. To-day were under the painful necessity of publicly and severely reprimanding one of them, in the presence of the whole fami-

9. Meeting for business. Resolved, that we admit into the school an applicant from the Chickasaw nation, provided her parents pay for her board; as we have been informed, that, on such condition, there will be no objection on the part of the Choctaws.

ly, when assembled for evening devotion.

Bout from Ohio.

10. About noon the mission boat, which we have long expected, arrived, to our great joy. It is called the "Choctaw Packet," and left Marietta the 10 of March Our friends can hardly conceive the effect which this event was fitted to produce on our minds. Besides the articles purchased for the mission, we have also received from different parts of the United States, by this arrival, the charities of a thousand hands, accompanied by the prayers of a thousand hearts. While we desire to be deeply affected by these expressions of Christian benevolence, we would not be unmindful of the Great Source from whence they flow.

Departure of Messrs. Finney and Washburn. 16. Our dear brethren Finney and Washburn left us to prosecute their journey to the Arkansaw country. We regard it as a favorable Providence, that they have been detained so long at Elliot. We have greatly needed their labors of love in the Gospel, and hope their tarrying here will not be to the prejudice of their great object. They are endeared to us by many tender ties. Brother Fisk goes with them, as far as the Walnut Hills, to bring back their horses. They intend going from thence to the Arkansaw Post

by water.

Visit of the Indian Chiefs.

June 2. Puk-sha-nub-bee, and Mush-oola-tub-bee, two head chiefs, with seven or eight of their principal warriors, or captains, arrived this evening. They came at our request more than 100 miles to vis it the school. The head chiefs are styled kings, in the language of their country.

3. The chiefs and warrors were shown

our buildings, cellar, stores of provisions. blacksmith's shop, mill, wheelwright's and carpenter's shop, brickyard, &c. &c. They were highly gratified with all; but with nothing were they more interested than with our big clay oven, which was filling, at the time, for the dinner of our numerous family. At ten o'clock they went into the school, and continued til two in the afternoon, -observing, with the greatest pleasure and attention, all the exercises of the schools, particularly their spelling, exercises on speaking English and singing. and singing.

It would have been worth a journey from New-England to have witnessed the animation visible in the countenances o these war worn chiefs, at seeing the firs dawnings of science upon the rising gener ation of their country. After the exer cises were closed, the chiefs made a shor address to the scholars, in which they ex pressed the high satisfaction they enjoyed on the occasion, and their thankfulness to brother Williams and the missionaries, for all the care and labor, which they had be slowed on the children.

Liberal Grant of the Choclaws.

After dinner the Chiefs assembled un der a pleasant shade, near the school

house, to hold a council on business, relative to the school. Mr. Kingsbury addressed them at some length; and dwelt upon the advantages of education, the expences attending the school, the liberality of their father the President, and of their white brethren, toward them. This address was closed by a request to king Puk-sha-nub-bee, that he would appropriate part of the annuity, due his district, to the benefit of this school. They thanked us, and wished a little time to deliberate. It was not long, however, before we were called. Puk-sha-nub-bee said, when he considered what had been done by his white brethren for the school, and what the other chiefs had done for schools in their districts, he could not hesitate a moment. He would give the balance of the annuity due for the last purchase of land, which was \$2,000 a year, for 16 years, to the school at Elliot. An instrument was drawn, and signed by the king and all his captains, who were present. The king observed, that he was an old man, but he was glad to have an opportunity of doing some good before he died. They were told, that we wished to have a talk with them on the morrow about the Good Book.

4. Sabbath. A more than usual number attended public worship. We considered that it was a precious season, and that it ought to be used for the benefit of the chiefs and warriors, whom we never before had the opportunity of addressing on the subject of religion. Capt. Folsom interpreted. The morning was spent in narrating some of the most striking eyents of the Old Testament history; the evening, in giving some account of Jesus Christ and the way of salvation through him. They were particularly reminded, that this school had been established thro' the influence of the Gospel;-that the good people who had given money to it, and were praying for it, wished for nothing so much as to see the Choctaws become the followers of Jesus Christ.

Exhortation of the Chiefs.

After supper the scholars were again assembled at the request of the chiefs, who addressed them for an hour, in a highly animated manner. When they had concluded, Capt. F. gave us, in few words, the substance of what they had said. They expressed their thankfulness at seeing their children in a place, where they would learn so many good things. They exhorted them to listen to all that was said, and be obedient; but the subject on which they dwelt more than any other, was that of "the good book," which they said they had been hearing to-day. They exhorted the children to attend to all that it said, and repeatedly observed, that they should be very thankful if any of the children would be followers of "the good book." It was truly animating to hear them express themselves in this manner. They were ignorant of the things about which they spoke; but we hoped the Lord had prepared their hearts to give the Gospel a candid hearing, whenever they should have an opportunity. How much we desire, that there may soon he one or two faithful missionaries to travel through the nation and proclaim the glad tidings of the Gospel.

5. Last night the chiefs procured a letter to be written in their name to the secretary of the Board. This morning they had another written to their father the President, expressing their thankfulness for the school, and earnest desires that more schools may be established.

The time of separation now arrived. The chiefs took an affectionate leave of all the mission family, with many expressions of gratitude. When introduced to the sisters who were going to the red people on the Arkansaw they affectionately expressed their good wishes. We see much occasion for devout gratitude on account of this visit.

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

Communicated for the Recorder. Copy of a letter from the Rev. PLINY, FISR. dated Smyrna, Oct. 28, 1820, to his correspondent in Sturbridge, Mass.

DEAR BROTHER, - Yours of June 1, reached me four days ago, and served to recall many pleasant scenes, and to awaken many agreeable emotions. It comforts me to know, that I am so kindly, and so profitably remembered by my classmates, and especially by my room-mate.

Last February, I sent a letter from this place for you, which, I hope, you received soon after writing yours. But I fear, that you will not find much either in that or this to increase the interest, which you have excited among your people in behalf of the Jerusalem mission.* If the friends of this mission, are sometimes ready to be discouraged, I hope, they will read the history of other missions, and wait upon God with patient hope, and persevering prayer, till the blessing come. I do not regret, that I became a missionary-it is rather a matter of joy. Still there are difficulties in the way, which are never known till they are encountered.

I know that in missionary letters facts are expected, and I will therefore mention a few. We have distributed a few Testaments and Tracts. A Greek priest in Scio naw one, which we sold, and supposing hat we distributed them gratuitously, sent for one. We sent it to him, but sent word also, that he must pay for it. He kept it two days, and then offered to pay oulf price for it. We were told at the ime, that he was rich, and refused to pay ull price, merely on account of his avarice. This induced us to refuse him the Testanent without full compensation. We earnt afterwards, that he was poor, and what is much more important, that during

* This is in altusion to a monthly contribution, hich is appropriated for the support of this mis-ion. By having some definite object presented, will be found, that such contributions will be asso liberale

the two days while he kept the Testament, | he began it, and read to the 2d. Corinthians. This evinced such interest in the Word of God, that we immediately sent him word, that he should have the Testament on the terms he had offered.

There is in Scio, about two miles from the city, a hospital for lepers. We visit, ed it, in order to supply the unhappy tenauts with the means of instruction. It is supported by the community, and is sorted to by lepers from the continent, and the adjacent islands. The whole number of tenants, male and female, is 60. They occupy a small range of buildings, extending about 50 rods by the side of a rivulet. Before the buildings there is n neat walk, well paved, and over-arched with grape vines. The establishment is furnished with a church and two priests. Many of the lepers do not exhibit any striking marks of misery or disease, but others are the most pitiable objects you can well imagine. Twenty of them, we were told, were able to read. We left a Testament & 25 tracts, which were received with assurances that they would be attentively read and heard.

In such methods as these, we sow a little seed, while our main business is the study of language, with reference to future labors. I hope we may yet live many years in this land.

From the Christian Spectator. REVIVAL IN NEW-HAVEN.

The year 1820 commenced without any indiation of unusual interest on the subject of religion, except that several young men, members of the congregational churches, by mutual agreement, requested their Pastors to attend a Sabbath evening conference. The request was joyfully complied with, and hailed as the harbinger of greater good. This meeting was continued without interruption, in a place provided for the purpose, and capable of accommodating not less than 300 persons. The room was always crowded, and from the seriousness & solemnity which uniformly pervaded the assembly, a stranger, appearing suddenly among them, would have thought that a revival of religion had already be-Yet not more than two or three instances of special religious impression are known to have existed for some time. Meetings for prayer were. as they had previously been, frequent and numerous-and characterized by fervency of spirit. The spring opened with these prospects-although no living breath from the four winds seemed to breathe upon the multitude of the slain.

In April several of the divinity students and charity scholars of Yale College, manifested a deep interest to effect the institution of a "biblical clase." They were advised to proceed, and not at all discouraged by the general indifference which apparently prevailed to subjects of the kind, succeeded in procuring a large number of subscribers to the proposed establishment. A class, whose written constitution has since been published, was formed -consisting of youth of both the ordinary and the most respectable standing in the community. The usual excreises were the recitation of a portion of scripture, previously given out, and a lesson in " Perkins' Catechism, enforced by explanations, addresses and prayers from the attending ministers. These occasions were always highly interesting to those who attended them. They excited not so much emotion as a spirit of enquiry after religious truthaccompanied in some cases, with peculiar solicitude and solemnity. The scriptures were, in coasequence, more frequently and differently searched, and more highly valued as the only source of true wisdom. No method had ever been adopted by us for the instruction of the young, which produced so much attention to the word of God. These recitations became, from week to week, more frequented, and the interest manifested in the subjects presented, more deep and extended. This class, in consequence of the multiplicity of other religious meetings, has now been for some time discontinued-but a large proportion of its members, we trust, are sitting as learners at the feet of Jesus, and training up for the enjoyment of his heavenly presence. Early in July, the watchmen of the night, saw,

or thought they saw, the dawn of day. There were certain appearances, or, there was a certain aspect in the signs of the times, which, although not sufficiently distinct and definite to be characterized, failed not to excite attention and even to inspire hope. Nothing of this was communicated, but an appointment was appounced publicly on the Sabbath, for those who were particularly desirons of being conversed with respecting their own salvation, to meet next day for the purpose. This notice was speedily noised abroad, and excited unusual interest and enquiry, as to the occasion of its being given. The meeting was accordingly looked for with anxiety, accompanied with many prayers. At the time specified, seventeen assembled-several of whom were professors of religion-recovered from their declension and awakened to new life and vigot in the cause. The others came as enquiring sinners -several of whom were under real conviction of sin-; and the rest in a state of solicitude on the subject. When the result of this meeting became known, the effect it produced on christians and on many of the unconverted, was immediate, sensible and important. It communicated an impulse like that of an electric stroke. to no small portion of the community. About the same time, a few of the brethren met for free conversation and the mutual confession of their faults. That week was one of fears and hopes, which had not been felt for a considerable numor of years. There was evidently preparation naking for an approaching change in the existing state of things.

The next week 30 attended the anxious meet-

ing. It was now evident that God had begun to revive his work ; there were perceivable, though as it were in miniature, all the characteristics of genuine revival of religion. The tidings spread and produced still greater effect. Seventy asquent week; the week following one hundred and twenty; the week after that one hundred and eighty; and for two or three of the succeeding weeks, from two hundred to two hundred & forty or fifty attended. These persons were not all under deep conviction, or that extreme distress of mind which usually precedes the submismore or less anxious as to what they must do to be saved-with the exception of those who had

begun to hope in the mercy of God thro' Christ.
There meetings were usually opened with a short address, after which all knelt and united in a short prayer. The ministers present then proceeded to converse with every individual, in low tone of voice, so as not to interrupt each other, or break the solemn stillness of the scene. The meeting was then closed with suitable ex-hortation and a prayer. It is impossible to convey to those who have not witnessed such an assembly, an adequate idea of its impressive solem There was evidently much emotion, although no noise—there were many tears, al-though no outbreaking of the agony of the mind, save in the expressive look and the half-stifled sigh. To stand and attentively survey a multi-tude of immortal beings, convened for such a e-the salvation of the soul,-that for which the Lord of glory left heaven, and came down to earth,—was an almost overwhelming

sight. We have never beheld an assembly, the bare view of which was so affecting and solemn. The fascinations of sense, with all the glory of time time beemed to fade away, and an approaching eternity alone to occapy the thoughts. The effect was increased by the fact, that meetings were usually held the same evening for prayer-with special reference to the additional effusions of the divine Spirit on this anxious assembly.— Meetings held from day to day, in private houses, consisting of from eight to fiteen or twenty persons, proved highly neeful in awakening the attention, as well as in deepening the impression of religious truth on the mind. Both have been signally blessed of God, and made the birthplace of many souls. One week in September, from twenty-five to thirty, it was judged, were hopefully converted. The week following only a few less; and, on one occasion, eight or nine werg, in the compass of an hour, to human view, brought out of darkness into light. Our ordinary conferences, which were frequent, and held in different places at the same time, were always crowded, and from that which was the most public and general, hundreds have been obliged to return home for the want of room.

The object, in speaking on these occasions, was not to address the passions, -but to impress the simple truth on the conscience; to show einners, from the word of the living God, that they are guilty, condemned, lost, and must be miserable for ever without a change of heart, and that it is their duty immediately to submit to God, and become reconciled to him through the efficacy of atoning blood.

Some weeks after the revival had commenced, the Rev. Mr. Nettleton, providentially directed, came and spent a number of weeks, as an evangeliet, among us. He was received with joy, and his labours were eminently blessed of the great Lord of the harvest. Is it not important to the churches, that there be many men of this tried character to assist their weatied brethren, at such times? Several other ministers rendered seasonable and efficient aid.

.The brethren of our two churches have also manifested a very becoming zeal and activity for the salvation of souls and the glory of God. They have come forward like men sensible of their duty and desirous to do it, and contributed much, very much, to relieve the labours and strengthen the hands of their pastors. Their conferences and prayer meetings, conducted altogether by themselves, have been important auxiliaries to the great work carried on by the divine Spirit. This revival has by no means, been confined to the denomination with which we are officially connected; but all the other denominations in the place have, more or less, experienced its benign and saving efficacy. Indeed, so great and extensive has been the effect produced, that the community at large wears the aspect of seriousness.

This work begun among the young, and was for some time almost exclusively confined to those between twelve and twenty years of age. But it now comprises many of maturer age, some quite advanced in years. There are those as young as nine or ten, who have, it is hoped, by egeneration, become children of God.

Very few instances are known of those who, having been particularly anxious, have relapsed

into a state of stupidity.

There is, as has always been the case, a great variety in the former character and condition of those who appear to have been awakened, convicted and converted. Husbands and wives, in some instances, have been separated, in some they have both been taken, and together made to magnify the grace of God. The amiable, lovely, and accomplished youth, who once thought he wanted nothing new, has been distressed for sin, and made a subject of that holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. The man proverbial for his honesty and morality,-whose life for three-score years had been uniformly exempley, has been brought to feel that morality could not save him, and made a new creature in Christ Jesus. The profane swearer has been struck domb by a sense of guilt, and his oaths and curses given place to prayer and praise to God and the Lamb. The scoffer has been taught to admire the grace he once despired, and the supercitieus, sarcastic infidel prostrated at the foot of the cross, imploring mercy, as a ruined hell-deserving sinner. Where did abound, grace has much more abounded.

We have made no calculation as to the exact number of this accession to the constantly accumulating hosts of the Lord .- About one hundred and eighty have been examined and propounded to the two congregational churches in the city; perhaps somewhat more than half of the whole number, who entertain a hope. From fifteen to twenty have recently been admitted

into the church in Tale College.

The number that remains to be added to the foregoing list, must depend on the copiousness of the showers of divine grace, that shall in the

mean time descend. And blessed be God that his compassions toward us fail not! blessed be his boly name that we may still speak, not merely of what is past, but of that which is progressing. This is the seventh mouth of the continuance of the work, and for aught that at present appears, it may be prolonged through as many successive years. Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear." What he has done, if it do not serve as the pledge, may well encourage the hope, that he will do more. There is not indeed the same general excitement, nor the same degree of notoriety attached to the subject now, that there was during most of the month of September. But although the novelty of the thing is gone, its importance is still felt, and that with a deepening interest. Although the number of persons now awakene and hepefully converted, from week to week and day to day, is not so large as it was at that period, fresh instances are still occurring, some of which are uncommonly illustrious displays of divine power and grace. The progress of the paying remains the great and general subject of enquiry and conversation. The attention to religious meetings is undiminished. There is no abatement of the animation, zeal and activity of professing christians. And never among us was there such a spirit of prayer as at SAMUEL MERWIN. the present time. NATR'L W. TAYLOR

New-Haven, (Con.) Jan. 26th, 1821.

From the New-Haven Intelligencer, Feb. 10. The good work of the Lord is still continued in this place and in the neighbouring villages; and in the still small voice God is seen operating upon the hearts of many among us who were far

from righteousness. On the last Sabbath one hundred made a profession of their faith in Christ, and united with the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. MERWIN. A few others were propounded, but were detained by ill health. This imposing scene was rendered still more solemn by the sudden death of one of their expected number, who was called by the providence of God to unite, as we have reason to believe, with the church triumphant, on the morning of the same day that her companions united with the church militant. Sixteen have been added to the church in Yale

College: & there are pleasing indications that the Holy Spirit is not withdrawn from that seminary.

In North-Killingworth, 107 were added to the Congregational church under the care of Rev.

Mr. King. The whole number of hopeful subjects of the revival in that place is about 150.

The revival in Wethersfield has become quite extensive. There are already more than 100 hopeful subjects of renewing grace. In Newington, an adjoining Society, many are anxiously enquiring what they shall do to be saved: and a number are rejoicing in hope. In the city of

Hartford revival of much promise has recently commenced;—and also in Bristol the good work is going on. In Plymouth, rising of 70 have been hopefully converted to the Lord within a few weeks. We hear of Revivals also in Goshen, Cornwall and Warren. In Woodbridge, the work is continued. In North-Haven a number are anxiously enquiring ; and in several of our neighboring lowes the prospect is animating.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Spring's Church and Society in New-York, have experienced a great refreshing from the Lord for some months past.

A correspondent under date of Jan. 12th. states, that in Orange County, N. Y. they are blessed with one of the most powerful and extensive Revifals that has ever been known in that part of the country. In the town of Minemore than two hundred have been subjects of the work in the Presbyterian Church & gregation under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr GRIER, and the work is still progressing. In Ridgeway also, a great work was going on.

Another correspondent writes from Auburn:

There is now a most wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Brutus, a town adjacent. The work commenced about six weeks since, and has spread with great rapidity over the whole township. It is probable that it is as great & remarkable a manifestation of Divine eignty as was ever witnessed in this part of the

Died, in New Haven, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 4th, 1821, Miss SUSAN B. MARBLE, aged 14 years. This lovely flower did not live to bear much fruit, yet she lived long enough to be ripened for glory. She was by nature amiable and lovely in her disposition; but at this early age she was taught by grace to feel that she was a great singer, and had fled to Christ for salvation. She was a happy subject of the revival which God has favored us, and stood propounded for admis-sion to the Church of Christ. But on the same day in which she anticipated the privilege of uniting with more than 100 of her companions, in commemorating, for the first time, the dying love of her Saviour, she was suddenly called, a we have reason to believe, to the more exalted privilege of uniting with angels and the spirits of the just made perfect, in celebrating redeeming love in the kingdom of heaven.
What a solemn admonition to those she has

left behind. Will not her spirit visit those little praying circles where she once took great delight? Does she not participate in that joy which angels feel when her companions are flocking to Christ And th! how loudly does she call to these who are still careless and secure." Be ye also ready."

Reviral of Religion in Lyme. - We learn that an extensive revival of religion has lately prevailed at Lyme, in this State; and that about sixty persons have become the subjects of the work. In Bath, we hear there has been a considera ble sevival .- Concord, N. H. Observer.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald MISSIONARY CHURCH.

It must' be deeply interesting to the friends of the Redsemer, to hear that a Missionary Church is about to arise on the Western Reserve. The Society have in prospect the establishment of civilization and christianity among the Indians of the Pawnee nation, up the Missouri. It is to consist of two ordained ministers of the gospel, physicians, schoolmasters, farmers, mechanics, together with a brewer and haker. and is calculated to embrace about 20 families.

A very interesting and solemn meeting of the society, was holden at Madison, Geauga coupty, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1820, and was opened with an excellent and appropriate sermon by the Rev. Luther Humpbrey, of Burton, from Haggai, 2. 4. " Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest, and be strong all we people of the land, saith the Lerd, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts."
The Rev. Joseph Badger was appointed chair-

man of the meeting, and Dr. Nathan B. Johnson clerk. The Constitution of the Society, which has been before the public, was then read, and several persons enlisted as members; after which they passed the following votes among others:

That a Prudential Committee be appointed to manage the secular concerns of this society un til the next meeting, and that Rev. Jonathan Lesslie, Roger Nettledon, Esq. and Dr. Nathan B. Johnson be of this committee.

That the Rev. Joseph Badger be the corres ponding secretary of this society.

That the committee commission any member of this society to solicit donations for carrying on the proposed mission to the Indians, and also that a circular be drawn and printed under the patronage of the Presbytery.

That each member of this society make out list of his real estate, with a description thereof, an estimate of the value thereof, and hand it in to the Prudential Committee.

That this meeting be adjourned, to meet in Hartford, Trumbull sounty, on the first Tuesday

in December, at 1 o'clock P. M. That the Rev. Randolph Stone be requested to preach on the occasion, and the Rev. Alvan Hyde to be his substitute.

With respectful confidence the Missionary Church ask the prayers, the instructions and the alms of the Christian and benevolent public The temporal resources of the "household of faith," are equal to the work of evangelizing the world. With the triffing exertions which have been made to enlighten and reform mankind, the banner of the Son of God has been unfurled, and waves over the once undisturbed strong

holds of Satan. While the peaceful vision remains in the groves of Otalieite, and the "plant of renown" flourishes in the soil of Cevlon and Astracan, let not Christians prevent the voices of American pagans from mingling with those of the European, the Asiatic, and the African; nor let them consent "to mar the song of four worlds to the

The Missionary Church propose to fit out t part of its members in the early opening of next spring. They thankfully receive, and faithappropriate any articles of clothing, cloth, yarn, books, medicine, implements of husbandry, or any thing which will tend to the promotion of the general object.

D: 43+: 0 SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

As frequent inquiries are made, and some anx iety is manifested, concerning the mission which was sent from this country to the Sandwich Islands, in the autumn of 1819, it is proper to say, that the mere fact of our not having heard from the mission, is no indication that any thing disastrous has befallen it. When the missionaries sailed, we hoped, indeed, to have heard, within a year, that they had safely arrived, and commenced their preparatory labors. Yet this obviously depended upon the uncertain event of a vessel having left the islands, at a suitable time to bring the intelligence immediately, in case the brig with the missionaries on board should arrive, after a voyage of ordinary length. No vessel is known to have left the Sandwich islands, later than sometime in February last; which was two or three months earlier, than we could expect the Thaddeus to reach those seas. There are several mercantile houses in the United States to which letters are sent, by every ship which leaves the islands, on her way to this country. Any such ship, having been there as late as May or June, and arriving in this country, or holding communication with any other ship, which shall arrive here, may be expected to furnish intelligence from our brethren, in whose safety and success, many hearts feel a deep interest. It is probable, therefore, that in-

telligence will be received from them long. But whether this shall be the case long. But whether this shall be the case of there is no ground of apprehension, merely be we hear nothing, as it is not possible we as bear beard by any vessel which has yet an income the property of the pr The mission, concerning which we are speak & all other enterprises, which peculiarly related the promulgation of the Gospel, will not be gotten by Him, who has commanded that pel to be preached to every creature. We not intend, that all enterprises of this kind issue precisely as their friends may have he and desired ; but the great work of cears the nations will go on; and it will at length seen, that no sincere endeavor to make the vation of Christ known, to any portion of our len and perishing race, will lose its reward. Missionary Heral

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AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIET

For the Beston Recorder Extract of a letter from a respectable Minister New-Hampshire, to Rev. Professor Porte. It gives me concern to find, that there is offer such a diminution of the receipts of the American Education Society. This Society should regarded as of prime importance in all our nevolent operations in the came of Christ. We must have more laborers in the vineyard of the came of the ca Lord, or the great work of evangelizing the world cannot be accomplished. Gur chaile efforts at home are but feebly and partially efforts at home are but feebly and partially efforts at home are but af laborers: while manual areas at laborers. secuted for want of laborers; while uppur millions of our race are perishing through a lect of the Saviour's command to preach the saviour's command to the savi gospel to every creature. And is it daly conand to the members of our churches! The La bestows his grace on a multitude of young me and gives them a heart to engage in his wer But many of them are dependent on the chan of the Christian community for the pecurimeans of obtaining the requisite education. this charity be withheld; and these pions a promising young men be prevented from enter the field as well qualified laborers? How man plans of benevolence must of course remain a executed? How many of our waste places mu remain as they are, or rather become a mo dreary desolation? How many of our feeble m destitute churches, must languish and become

tinct; and how many immortal souls must pend I am sensible that this subject ought to any the attention of the good people of New-Haushire. We are much indebted to the American Education Society, for educating our sons. a cording to the third Report in September, In we had 17 beneficiaries on its list, and had the we had 17 beneficiaries on its list, and had the contributed but little to its funds. Not not than between four and five hundred dollar. The number of beneficiaries belonging to the state has recently been increased by the function of Union Academy being retained in the hap of the Executor of the late Mr. Kimball, the principal founder of that Institution. As the Tri ees have not those funds at command, the have been obliged to suspend instruction in th academy, and to withheld charitable aid from pions young men, whom they were assisting in their education for the ministry, according to the provisions of their charter. I hope that be suitable means, a spirit of liberality will be in creased among the people of this state; and that New-Hampshire will do her part, to edicate a host of young men for the work of the Lord

For the Boston Recorder. GRAHAM SOCIETY-ANNUAL REPORT Assembled again, through the kindness vine Previdence, at another annual meeting.
Board of Managers respectfully submit to be examination the proceedings of the past years a statement of the present situation of yourseless.

The following is the report of the Trans.

The Graham Society in account current with Treasurer, from January 1820, to Jan. 1821.

Cr.—By cash from annual subscribers, 5143. Donations in cash \$51; in clothing \$159, 210 Fund, \$150 00-Interest \$2 50

Total, \$506 Contra. Assistance to young men in clothing, To cash paid one beneficiary, Loss on money, \$7 90-Order book, 2 50, 10 Fund, \$150-Articles on hand, \$63 60 215

Total, \$506 Valuable donations have been received, past year, from the following societies and in viduals.—From the Mite and Fragment Society North Parish, Bridgewater-Blandford Auxilia Society-Ladies in Holden, Ms .- Auxiliary S of Braintree and Quincy-Samaritan Society American Education Society - Auxiliary Society in Leominster - Ladies in Amherst, N. H.-Ladie in Dracut, Mass .- Ladies in Canterbury, N. H. Donation in cash, from the Young Men's Anal ary Society, in Phillips' Academy, Andover.

we have the satisfaction to state, that during the year, twenty seven young men have been aided by your Loerality, whose undoubted recommendations, and apparent devotion to the case of truth, and flattering prospects of usefulness the church, loudly demand the utmost we may hereafter be able to afford. To the continuances such apparent, we are abundantly encouraged by such support, we are abundantly encouraged the important and useful labors already period

ed by some of these individuals. With regard to this branch of doing good, know not where to look for new considerati enforce the necessity of continued interest as laborious exertion. But it remains for us to cur to a picture most familiar to the mind, the yet holds forth sufficient motives to action; as on this to fasten our view till its fearful and for boding aspect produce those efforts which are transform its dark imagery into the light and to brightness of the Gospel.

We are told that it requires the added number of \$,000 religious teachers to formish to supply of 1 to 1,000 for the neglected multitude in the state of the second number of the in the United States; and, that it requires least, 19,000, to afford the same proportion the many millions in other parts of the world who are enveloped in the deepest shades of it.

And shall these evils, accumulating in weit and in strength, united with the consideration the pious young men who are waiting to be couraged, or excluded from the sacred office we ask, shall such facts appeal in vain to the ver and the gold, the labours and the prayers a single friend of Jesus? May we all deeply of sider this state of things, and may we like too, at the denunciation against " those who

When reflecting on the greatness of the word do we feel our insufficiency, and fancy that of few and feeble efforts will avail so little that may quite as well remain inactive? Let us member that a design of member that a design of member that member that a design of such vast magnitude must, of necessity, embrace the labors of grant multitudes through many successive gene tions, and though separated from the mass, assistance which we yield, may seem of tri moment, yet as constituting a portion of the me ty whole, it assumes a high importance, and a

not be dispensed with. In concluding we would observe, that tious self-inspection, should accompany our efforts, while we diligently seek to at that singleness of heart which simply aims to trify the Saviour and to facilitate that noble meant which is to inspect to an arms.

ment, which is to issue in the conquest of a warment, which is to issue in the conquest of a warment, which is to issue in the conquest of a warment, Jan. 30/h, 182

* Agreeable to a vote passed at the and meeting Jan. 30th, the society take this ment to render their thanks for the highly valuable to render their thanks for the highly valuable to render their thanks for the several source description.

has been our meiancholly duty of late to aporer the impoverishment of those benevoinstitutions which form the chief glory of constry—we mean the Foreign Missionary, the American Education Societies. We have and their wants—the reasonableness of their and on the Christian public, and the ineviis result of a refusal to meet those demands. statement produces no effect. Christian athies are not awakened. Churches sleep. iduals say-" we are too feeble to effect thing if we make the attempt"—and a gena awful stupor seizes on almost the whole

and does it mean? Have we put our lands paplough only to incur the guilt and shame big back? Have we incurred the expense miss these great machines into operation, at info de y as witnesses of our folly? thi into 6 we begun to build, and shall we confess m unable to fluish? Have we vowed to and shall we refuse to pay. A few seo, we heard a voice from Heaven, say, ine up to the help of the Lard, against aty"-sad we replied, "Here we are, Lord !" reached us from Macedonia, " Come and "-we obeyed-we girded on our armoruniforward-we gathered strength as we in but no sooner had we occasion to miate ourselves on the acquisition of a on the field of conflict-no sooner the roice of joy and gladness" from the the converted Indians at the West, and s cottages of the poor Cingalese in the han we seemed to say, "It is enoughoday is won-we may now lay down our We do not mean to affirm that the sucwhich has already followed the exertions as to be considered the cause of the pressomeness-but it so occurs in fact, that at ermoment when we hear of fifty converts afint fruits of our labors, we are saying, in se louder than words to our Missionaries, an support you no longer"-and to Educahoelies, those missionary nurseries, " we enneed of you."

letare not a single missionary station, that entreed a fresh supply of strength at this mi-not one where an additional number of muies would not find employment for their atine and energy, with the happiest onrement of success; and some of the seven muse so weak that they must be strengthwall events. Beside, what are seven misstations among so many millions of imhas are yet unconverted to God? What that ever felt the preciousness of redemptag be satisfied with contemplating the that has been done and is now doing, while nch remains undone. It is not too much to that this country ought at once to furnish neans of support to 70 instead of 7 stationsrefin sudof the most role and obligations to and that we are abundantly able to do it, da disposition at all commensurate with

the of our readers can feel in relation to the force of the strong interrogation-Miall a man give in exchange for his Misit not possible to feel the force of amication to his neighbors—to the heahow souls of so much worth that amot pay the price of them, and are the the perishing Indians worth nothing? Is that we acknowledge, to sacrifice every Esperal, for our own eternal interests, & tiliserty to permit six hundred millions the men to perish forever, and other aillions to follow them in the way brause their salvation requires from tell denial—the sacrifice of a little Gire them the knowledge of Christthest hear his name, and know the which he urges his claims to their adifthey reject him, the guilt is their Whity is discharged ;-but till then, het perish without involving us more or suit, according to the knewledge

their ignorance and wretchedness. h of inability, has been repeated, till ahamed and mortified to hear it, or 4. We say it fearlessly, there is not in this country who might not do has done and who would not do had such views of the subject as ansuch views as he would himself Confines of eternity, when fully reahe of the " hope set before him." duals have done nobly; and it is Tafew that have done all-but none the extent of their means-almost "Mead of enquiring, "Lord what he me to do?" only enquires, what labor done, or what is he willing to hen instead of regulating his chariof God, he regulates it by the cang fellow mortal! We are to test what God has given to us, not by given to our neighbor-by the comen, not by the frivolous sophistry inesa! Any man who is worth an ars, can lose one, without detriment his family -and if worth a thousand, len-or an hundred thousand, he and, without any perceptible dihis property. Now if a man may edth part of his property without complaining of it, why may he not to Him, from whom he freely resthout grudging, and without incurof mying, "I can't give it ?" hability beyond what lies in the

the New-England States, to raise lare every year, for educating & lonaries. Nay, possessed of the they could raise five millions, and app or than they are now ; - more an they can freely give for ardent lines luxuries of life that hasten Enedless decoration of their houpersons and if the love of Christ, touls, were as powerful and gene-

rally pervading a principle, as the love of self, this very year would accumulate funds enough to educate every pious youth in the country, and send him to our destitute settlements or far hence to the heathen

We have not been calculating what New-England will do-alas! such calculations are impossible, so long as the slightest change of times is found to miduce so great a change in the pulse of benevolence! but what might be done if there were a genuine missionary spirit existing and operating universally, it is easy and may be profitable to calculate.

It is chilling-it is deadening-to see the evident reluctance with which some men professing godliness, and possessing some thousands of dollars, drag out a single dollar, and still loth to let it go, even after a great deal of persuasion, say "here I will give you thie, but I am really too poor to do it " We should find it very difficult to analyze the heart of such a man, and should be disappointed to find one acruple of benevolence among its ton of baser materials. Yet the are multitudes of such men in all our me who still would be enraged by the charge a indifference to the wants of their fellow creatures. inform the Ministers of the Gospel and others, the keep Night and Sunday Schools for Slaves, They say, " He ye warmed, be ye filled, and yet. give qualities things guage that we wish one to whom it below to to feel. It is better to be told our duty plainly. than to have it disguised. It is better even to be reproached by our own consciences and our best friends in this world, than to meet those reproaches in a future world. And every man who neglects his duty on this subject, ought to know that reproach will fall on him sooner or lat. er. It will flow from ten thousand lips, if the voice of a friendly monitor now be disregarded. We do not cherish the spirit of reproach, though we thus speak. Our only wish is, that every man may know and fulfil his duty, so as to avoid remorse, when no tears can procure a place of repentance-and hear the plaudit of heaven, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

If we may judge of the state of feeling among Christians generally in Charleston, S. C. from some late pieces in the religious newspaper of that city, we have no doubt they are preparing to witness a glorious display of divine grace. Desires so ardent and exhortations so fervent, cannot fail of their object. If there is much joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, there will be still greater joy when the prayers and exertions of the pious in Carolina are answered in the conversion of the thoughtless multitudes, who have there so long remained unmoved by all the bounties of an indulgent Providence, and the long-suffering of a righteous God. May we not urge all our Christian friends in New England to remember that city in their prayers, especially as we have many precious brethren and sisters there, who though unknown in the flesh, are one with us in spirit, and earnestly contending for the faith amid great opposition and severe trials? We may thus strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, and be prepared to meet them with peculiar joy at the right hand of God.

A female association has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. The sum necessary, is \$2500 -they have already obtained \$1200. The scholarship is named "White," out of respect, it is presumed, for the Bishop of the Diocess to which the ladies belong. When this establishment shall have been completed, the funds of the Association are to be applied, either to the maintenance of one or more students, or the endowment of one or more scholarships as the Board may deem ex-

We learn that a happy Revival has taken place at Adgate's Fulls in Peru, near Plattsburg, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Andrews a Baptist mis' sionary; "scarcely a house nor a person has been passed by." Pleasing hopes of a season of refreshing at Plattsburg, are entertained, on the ground of increasing solemnity and excitement.

Rev. Ward Stafford bas sailed from N. Y. for Charleston, S. C. as an agent of the American Bible Society, to promote the objects of that Institution in some of the Southern States.

Mariner's Church .- A church is to be built in Charleston, S. C. for the exclusive use of Mariners-so that (says the Charleston Courier) those that go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters," may, while they sojourn among us, be accommodated with a

Jan. 3d. The Rev. Mesers. JOSEPH BROWN. REYNOLDS BASCON, CHA'S B. STORRS, ELIPHA-LET WHITE, and EPAPHRAS GOODMAN, were ordained as Evangelists, in the Circular Church, Charleston, by the Congregational Association South Carolina.

Dedication .- January 17th, the new Presbyterian Meeting-House in the Rev. Mr. DEAN's Congregation, in Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y. was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Rev. Mr. Lansing, of Auburn, delivered an appropriate and impressive sermen from Ps. 48, 3-" God is known is his palaces for a refuge." We seldom witness a larger collection of people, and few occasions occur which impart a higher degree of interest and gratification. The house is 65 feet by 50, with an elegant steeple -contains on the lower floor 76 pews and slips; and for convenience, taste and workmanship, is surpassed by few in this part of the country. From the nowness of the place & the hardness of the times, the people have had to struggle with many difficulties, but they have shown a commendable zeal & perseverance in prosecuting their object. It is devoutly hoped that what they have accomplished will promote their spiritual welfare and subserve the interests of religion in that place. Homer paper.

Installation .- On the 8th inst. the Rev. SAMU. EL PORTER WILLIAMS, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and Society in Newburyport. Introductory prayer by Rev. Miltimore, of Newbury; Sermon by Rev. M. Codman, of Dorchester, from 1 Cor. ii, 2-Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Harris; Charge by Rev. Mr. Parker; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bradford-Charge to the Congregation by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Londonderry; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dim-mick, of Newburyport.

Installation .- The Rev. CALVIN HITCHCOCK has accepted the unanimous invitation of the first Congregational Church and Society in Randolph, to become their Pastor, and Wednesday, the 28th inst. is appointed for his installation.

BURMAN MISSION, IN INDIA. Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Of server, dated, Serampore, Oct. 9, 1820.

"You will rejoice to hear that there is a little church in Rangoon, of ten backised Bucmus—But these are left now entirely destitute of pastor-not a missionary there-Mr. Wheelo and his wife are gone to Chittagong-Mr. Judio and his wife are with me at Serampore; she be ing ill with the liver complaint. The circ stance which induced Mr. Colman to leave Ran goon, was an entire disappointment or repuls which Mr. Judson and himself met with at Ava when they went to petition the King for tolera-tion. His Majesty frowned upon them, and they hastened back to Rangoon; Mr. Colman left the country; and Mr. Judson continued to in-struct in private, till the illness of his wife induced him to come away: he expects to return soon, though his wife should be no better."

[In the following Resolution of an American City Council, we see no little resemblance of the Pope's Bull against Sabhath Schools.]

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) FEB. 3.—The following tification was handed, last-week, to several in-iduals of the Clergy and laity of our city. " City Council, Jan. 15, 1821. Resolved, that the Marshal be instructed to

d, be ye filled, and yet that the education of such persons is prohibited to see needed. Is this by law, and that the City Council feel themselves aly bound to enforce the penalty against to may hereafter forier the same.

"Extract from the Minutes, "John J. LAFAR, City Marshal. We hope, before our next number shall go to press, to receive some satisfactory account of this mysterious affair. We are awars, that in the work to which it relates, a number of the most valued of our readers are deeply interested; and that there is not indeed, a single reflecting and well-disposed individual in the community, was regards it with indifference. We therefere ourselves pledged to inquire into the transaction.

before the Legislature of Virginia to A bill change state of the statutory provisions respect-ing slaves, see negroes and mulattoes.—This bill proposes a revent any person from emancipating his slave, without giving good security, that such slave shall be conveyed beyond the limits of the United States within twelve months after such emancipation. It provides that if such emancipated slave shall return to that Commonwealth, he shall forfeit all right to freedom That if any free negro or mulatto shall migrate to that Commonwealth, he may be apprehended and sold as a slave ; that if any free person of colour shall be convicted of trading with a slave, with-out a written permission from his master, he shall forfeit his right to his freedom .- Palladium.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Thursday last. We shall endeavor to give a List of the Acts passed in our next paper.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Senate, a short but interesting debate arose on the question of accepting the report of the Committee on the subject of selling the Commonwealth's lands in the State of Maine. This report, we understand, authorizes the sale of these lands, amounting, ar they have been estimated, to from four to-six millions of acres, for the sum of \$150,000, and the relinquishment on the part of the State of Maine, of certain stipulations entered into by this State for the support of Indians, &c .- the import of which we have not learned.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Mains to abolish the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and to transfer its powers to the Supreme. Court. An act has passed the Legislature of this State, for a similar abolition, but its duties are transferred to a new Court.

By a late law of the state of Maine, every Justice of the Peace, previous to his acting under his commission, is required to pay into the public treasury the sum of five dollars-Coroners in like manner, are required to pay three dollars.

CONGRESS

From the decision in the Senate on yesterday. it appears that there is a large majority of that body in favor of the principles of the bill for the establishment of an uniform System of Bankruptcy. It is probable there is a majority in favor of it also in the other House, could the question be brought to a fair issue. We doubt whether it can be hoped for at the present session, wish how we may.

Nat. Intell. Feb. 10

MISSOURI .- We learn that the committee of the House of Rep. on the Missouri subject came to a decision yesterday, being the fourth day of its sitting. What the precise shape of their recommendation is to be, cannot be known until after the report is made, which is expected to-day. It is believed, however, their resolution contemplates a contingent and prospective ad mission of the state into the Union.

The Navy .- A motion, in effect, to reduce the Naval Establishment of the United States, has been negatived in the House of Representatives by a decided majority-87 to 63. The Naval mmittee, we understand, contemplated to reduce the Captains in commission, from 32 to 12 and the Master Commandants and Lieutenants in similar proportion. The resolution which has passed by the above decided majority is this:

Resolved, That a Naval Peace Establishment ought to be fixed by law; provided, that the num ber of Captains, Masters Commandant, Lieute nants, and Midshipmen, shall not be less than that of those who are now in the Naval service

The effect of this will be, if passed into a law. that no further promotions or ap cintments ca be made while the law continues in force. | The Captains now in service are 32, Marter's Commandant 31, Lieutenants 183, Midshipmen about 370.]

On the 6th inst. in the House of Representatives, Mr. Smith from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the state of the Revenue, present and prospective; which was laid on the table.—[This report is long.—It appears, by it, that the existing revenue will be amply adequate to the expenses of the government; and, of course, no measures for its increase, are necessary .- It also appears, that allowing for a retrenchment of expences during the present session, to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, that the amount to be provided for, by

loan, will be \$3,079,094.]
Mr. Culbreth, from a Committee on the subject reported a bill for the reduction of Salaries. from the Secretary of State (reducing his from 6000 to 5000 dollars) down to the Clerk in the Patent Office, whose salary is reduced from 600 to 500 dollars; also reducing the salaries of the Clerks. &c. of the two Houses, 20 per centum from the respective amounts now allowed them; and also, for reducing the salaries of Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyers of the Customs, &c. which was read twice.

SPANISH TREATY.

The ship Rapid, of this port, has arrived in the Delaware, from Bordeaux, after being thout 90 days at sea, Don Manuel Barros, the messenger from Spain, bearer of the Ratified Treaty for the cession of the Floridas, who took passage in the Rapid, landed at Lewistown, and arrived at Wilmington on Friday. Thence be immediately proceeded, with the expectation of reaching Washington on Saturday evening. - N. Y. Paper.

The Stock of the Bank of the United States is ow worth 108 a 108 1-4. This rapid advance perhaps unpracedented in any institution. DOMESTIC NEWS.

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS. Since the arrival of Captain Hadlock, with those natives, and his exhibition of their expertness in manouvering their soal skin cance, facts bave been developed, that induce a belief, that

New-York, FEB. 7.

Captain Hadlock has taken these poor creatures from their country, and brought them to a land of stangers, contrary to their inclinations, for the purpose of making money by their exhibition.
The circumstances as related to us are these.
The Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the Moravian Minister, called to see them, and being acquainted with the language used on the coast of Labrador, he conversed with the man. At first he evinced a great unwillingness to answer any questions; but, on the Rev. gentleman

mentioning the name of one the Moravian Missionaries, he caught hold of Mr. Mortimer's arm and expressed much surprise. A full developement was soon after made to a gentleman of this city. The Mayor was applied to, who immediately issued an Habeas Corpus, and the man, woman and child were brought before him. The man stated, that he could speak English; and that he had been accustomed to visit, in his canoe, all American and English vessels which touched at that part of the coast where he reresided. On Capt. Hadlock's appearing off the coast, he went off to the assel; when Capt. Had-lock detained him, taking his canno on board. After sailing down the coast for about fifty miles, the captain sent a boat on shore with five men, who brought of the woman and child, that are now with a woman and child, that are he are palmed on the public, as his wife and child. When they were all on board, he told then that they must go to A-merica; and if they spoke any other word in English than Yes, Yes, he would immediately kill them: and it was from fear they have been kept from speaking English, since their arrival. The Mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of Hadlock, who, we understand, states that he came honestly by them, had treated them well. and had given him their choice to follow him or not. He has been committed for trial .-- The Indians are given in charge of the overseers of the poor. A book was given to the Esquimaux, printed in his own language, parts of which he translated into English.

The Milledgeville Journal says-" The intrinsic value of the territory ceded to the U.S. for the use of Georgia, by the Treaty lately concluded with the Creek Indians, is, we think, at the lowest computation, five millions of dollars. Calculating the average value of the land at one dollar per acre, and we believe it to be worth more, it will amount to that sum. Out of the lands ceded, four or five counties, we are told, may be formed."

FIRE !- The stable of Mr. B. Campbell, in keeper near Brunswick, N. Y. was, on the 18th ult, entirely destroyed by fire, together with six valuable horses, their harness and other property-occasioned by the carelessness of an intexicated person, who, in the absence of the proper attendant, entered the stable with a lighted candle.

At Washington, Pen. a house, owned by A Murdock, Esq. and occupied by Mr. J. Fleming, has been destroyed by fire, and Mr. F's daughter, between 7 and 8 years old, perished.

It appears by an official statement, that the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, received \$32,900 of Counterfeit notes on that Bank as genuine, and not discovering the cheat in season to detect those concerned. This amount is lost to the Bank .- [Balt. Pat.

Fire millions of the intubitorts of the United States are said to be devoted to agriculture.

Mammeth Calf .- Mr. Thomas C. Foster, o Andover, Mass. has a calf, three months old which measures four feet in circumference, and weigh: three hundred pounds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.-Private letters from Troppau of the 24th November, and received yesterday, from a source of information entitled to credit, confirm the assurance previously given of a pacific termination to the deliberations at Troppau. This result, however, it is hinted, ower nothing to the good disposition of the Emperor of Austria, who has been strenuous in urging united opposition to the newly manifested principles of liberty, but ,who, compelled to yield to the determination of the other sovereigns to preserve the peace of Europe, has been, in fact outvoted in the Congress. The arrival of the outvoted in the Congress. Crown Prince of Pussia at Troppau is said to be in consequence of an alliance on the lapis with one of the daughters of the Emperor of Austria.

A letter dated the 5th inst. from Antwerp, states that Prussian stock experienced a sudden and material rise shore, on the receipt of intelligence from Troppau of a pacific nature; and that the King of Prussia was on his return to Berlin. The letters yesterday from Vienna, from any source meriting to be quoted as author ity, are to a similar purport, and Austrian Stock also improving in value.

It appears confirmed that Austria continued her war preparations for the invasion of Naples early in the spring; that she had named one of her most renowned warriors (Count DE WIMPSEN) to command the army ; and numerous facts prove, that in all these war measures, Austria acts in full concurrence with Prussia and Russia. The last advices add, that hostilities will not commence before the result is known of the success of a commission to be sent to Naples, to demand certain measures to be adopted by the Neapolitan go vernment. This is very probable; and also, that the Emperors ALEXANDER and FRANCIS, will (if the revolutionary government will permit it) have an interview with the nominal King of Naples, at Centinel. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

During the absence of the Emperor at the Grand Congress, very few events of importance usually occur in the immense and interesting portion of the globe governed by him ;-and of those few yery little is said. He was expected to return from Troppau to St. Petersburgh the last of November.

Arts, Science, Commerce, & Internal Improvements, were making great progress throughout the Russias; and the resources of the Empire were increasing. Moscow, like another Phoenix, had arisen in magnificance from her ashes.

The extent of the commercial connection between Russia and England may partly be gathered from the fact, that of 232 vessels which arrived at Archangel last year, 191 of them were from These vessels took immense quantities of wheat, rye, linseed, oats, barley, tallow, bemp, flax, potashes, iron, tar, pitch, muts, and deals. Of the bulance, 21 vessels belonged to the Netherlands, 6 to Hamburg, 4 to the United States, 4 to Portugal, 2 to Norway, 2 to France, and I each to Spain and Embden.

A Court of Common Council in London have addressed the King, requesting him to dismiss his present Ministers. The Court of Aldermen his present Ministers. The Court of Aldermen have presented an address of an opposite nature.

The Duke Decres died of the wounds he recelved from the explosion of powder under his

Mrs. Beattis, an accomplished young widow of Liverpool, recovered \$17,000 of a Mr. Pearson, in September last, for a breach of promise of

The Pyramid called Cleopatra's needle is to be removed from Egypt to London.

Two Warriors of the Island of Owhyhee.

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- Two untives of the Islan of Owlyhee in the Pacific Ocean, where Captai Cook lost his life, were on Wednesday, brough before the Lord Mayor. They are warriors, an the sons of Chiefs of the Sandwich Isles. Then names are Booze-oh-Hoo, and Tuano, it has been the day before represented to his Lordship that the two strangers were brought to this coun try under circumstances of an extraordinary na ture, and that being desolate, and without mo ney or knowledge of the language or power of making themselves understood, they would in all probability perish if some means were not taken send them back to their native country.

With some difficulty an interpreter was found He is a young American who had heet takes prisoner by the natives of Owhyhee, where he had gone in a schooner called the Sea-horse, tol procure sandal wood, with which that Island abounds. The following circumstances came out in the gourse of the examination:

On Sunday last the clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel on the River Thames, observed two foreigners in the apparel of seamen who were very attentive during the performance of Divine Service, but who gave evident, syn tons of never having seen any thing of the kind before. The Rev. Gentleman made diligent inquiries, and found that they were natives of Owhyhee, that they had been brought to this country in as American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgay, sail-maker, and owner of the ship and pilot public house. Wapping, High-st. who had been supporting from about two months.

two months.

Through the medium of the interpret and stated that the two warriors bad he make the some distance from the shore, in a case with three others, and that an Armanan schooler which had touched at the Island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon, took them all prisoners and sailed towards Europe. In the Gulf of California a Special privateer captured the schooner, and took the prize and crew into San Jose, where the Spaniards murdeted two of the warriors' countrymen, and made laves of the warriors themselves. The remaining poor stranger contrived to get possession of a small Spanish cance with paddles, rowed into the ocean, and was never heard of more. After some time during which they had worked as slaves, an American Captain, who wanted hands, was accommodated with the two warriors. He promised to land them at Valparaiso, from whence they could procure a passage home, but he did not keep his word. He sailed on to England, and in London he left them at the house of the person above mentioned, who has acted with great humanity.

The Lord Mayor said, the account of the two unfortunate warriors was extremely affecting, expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Tudgay and the clergyman, but at the same time expressed his apprehension that there was no fund to be applied to the case of the poor strangers, except that which might spring from a source which had a thousand streams - the generous and active sympathy of Englishmen.

The city of Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, contains at present, about ninety thousand inhabitants. Its population decreases near 10,000 annually.

A letter from a young gentleman, (who has been 18 months in the patriot service,) to his mother in Georgetown, D. C. among other things, mentions, that six Americans were poignarded in one night, in the streets of Valparaiso.

The Rev. G. Whitfield, during the 34 years of his ministry, preached 18,000 sermons.

Wednesday Eneming Lecture.
Feb. 21-In Essex-Street Church-Preacher, Rev. SERENO E. DWIGHT.

Married-In the Church at Mount-Zion, Geo. on Sunday, the 7th Jan. by the Rev. N. S. S. Be-man, the Rev. Joseph Wood, Rector of Powelton Academy, to Miss MARY WARNER DOTY, Princiral Female Instructor in said Academy:

DEATHS.

In this town, JAMES PRINCE, Esq. U. S. Marshall of Massachusetts - Miss Hepzibah Lakin, aged 17-Horace, youngest child of Wm. Loyering-Miss Lucy Lees, Aylwin-Miss Jemima Farr. 58.

In Newburyport, Feb. 7, John Pearson Pomroy, aged 19 months, only child of Rev. Thaddens Pomroy, late of Randolph. - In Providence, 2d ult. Cyros Green, only child of David Andrews.

In Burlington, Mr. Moses B. Walker, of Charlestown, 38.—In Amherst, N. H. Mr. Amos furell, 21—also the wife of Mr. Samuel Turell.—In Concord, Mrs. Sarah Payson, 74 .- In Concord, N. H. Mr. James Walker, 81 .-- At ses, 3d inst. Capt. Elijah Mayhew, of Newburypprt, 31.--In Canton (China,) 14th June last, Mr. Abraham Gibson, of Boston, 26-In Machias, suddenly, Hon. Thomas Ruggles Esq. of Columbia. - lu Granville, N. Y. Maj. Augustus Prevost, 77 .- In Pittsfield, on the evening of the 3d inst. Mr. Seth. Moore, ropemaker, 47 .- In Danvers, Mr. Johu M'Intire, 68; Mrs. Lydia Mudge, 79.-In Lynn, Mr. Jonathan Breed, 60 .- In Salem, Miss Susan Callum, 24; Mr. Jedediah Johnson, 62; Mrs. Mary Thornton, wife of Mr. John T. 52; Mr. Abdrew De Field, 28; Mrs. Mary Cloutman, 84; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins, wife of Capt. David R. 35.—In Brookling, Mrs. Susannah Croft, 70, widow of the late Samuel Croft.—In Acra, (Coast of Africa,) on 27th of Sept. last, Capt. Joseph Davis, 46--In Geogetown, D. C. Benjamin Blagge Esq. formerly of Boston .- In Mulden, suddenly, David Sargent, 69 .- In Roxbury, Mr. Nathaniel Currier, 36.—In Brighton, Capt. Dudley Hardy, 70.—At the Alms House, in Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Withington, 88.—In Sharon, N. H. Mrs. Alice Law, wife of Lieut. Reuben Law, 64.—In

Allocater, Jan. 10, Mrs. Naucy Stacy, 30.

At Meadville, Penn. Jan. 1, 1521, James Hamilton, aged 20, a student of Alleghany College and son of J. Hamilton. Faq. departed this life; and, on the evening of the 9th inst. the following young centerns delivered in the following young gentlemen delivered in the meeting house funereal orations respectful to the memory of an estimable fellow student-Oliver A. Taylor, John W. H. Law, R. Wormstead Alden, T. J. Fox Alden.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Druggist Business. Apply at the Apothecary's Hall, No. 49, Marlboro-street.

Nonrolk, ss. - Probate Court at Quincy, February 13, 1321. ON the representation and petition of MELA-

of LEONARD THAVER, late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, intes-tate, and intestate praying to be authorised to make sale of so much of the Real Estate of which said deceased died seized, as will produce the sum of \$700, for the payment of his just debts, and an additional amount for expenses of adminiand an additional amount for expenses of admin-stration and incidental charges, in manner pre-cribed by law—Ordered, that the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, on Wednesday the day after the first Tuesday of March next, at eleven clock, A. M. then and there to be heard and decided upon-and the said Administratrix is hereby directed to give notice thereof to all persons interested by publishing an attested of this order in the RECORDER, printed in I ton, three weeks successively, prior to said time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same.

EDWARD H. RORBINS, Judge of Product.

Copy—Attest. SAMUEL HAVEN, Register.

MISCELLANY.

A PASTOR'S DEATH-BED.

Communicated for the Recorder. Extract of a letter to Miss E. S. of Minot, from the Rev. J. W. S. of Philadelphia.

It is truly a privilege of no inconsiderable account to witness the closing scenes of those who have lived " as seeing Him who is invisible." Though the exercises of such, at that period, may differ in circumstances; yet, it is evident, that all are sustained by the same immutable Rock. & cheered by the same celestial prospects.

I have, in a variety of instances, observed the effects produced by the approach of death, and I have frequently, whilst conversing with departing saints, felt that I stood on holy ground. Often have the ardent aspirations of heaven-bound pilgrims, indicated their proximity to their everlasting rest. You, my cousin, have seen something of this triumph of faith, in the last exercises of your venerable father. It was a peculiar favor which you enjoyed, to hear from the lips of one who had been so long honored in the service of Jesus, as a herald of truth, expressions of his deathless hope; to see his features brighten in prospect of the robe of glory, the palm of victory, the crown of rightousness, which were reserved for him; to behold his conntenance shine in anticipation of his introduction to the immediate and sensible presence of the Divine Redeemer, whom he loved, and whose salvation it had been his happiness for half a century to proclaim.

It is profitable to hold communion with the sick. Indeed my heart is pained when I behold the wretched sinner recoiling from the opening grave with gloomy apprehensions-when I hear his cries of distress in prospect of an awful futurity, and see him unsupported by a single promise, ready to sink, helpless and hopeless, into the dark abyss! Such spectacles are calculated to rouse all the benevolence of the soul, and to call forth all its energies in directing the perishing victims of guilt to the blood of reconciliation, and supplicating for their deliverance from the impending

wrath of the just God.

But it is pleasant to approach the sick bed of one who in health has, thro' grace, accumulated comforts for the season of trial. Shall I present to you, my cousin,'a scene of this character. It is not unreal. I behold with mingled emotions, one with whom I am conscious of an affinity of sanctided affection. I sympathize with her in her affliction. But this affliction is a medium through which flow streams which afford to congenial minds a participation of sacred delight. Whilst her cheek is flushed by the fever's glow, from her animated eye emanates the joy of her soul. Her placid features intelligently indicate her mental tranquility. Her lips which in health were vocal with the praises of distinguishing grace, still, though feebly, express the fervent gratitude of a bloodbought sinner. The rising hope swells with its immortal energies her languishing bosom, and tells the sweet devotion of her

" I am the Lord's and Jesus is my love."

Brief indeed is our interchange of sentiments; but I perceive the delightsome feelings which spring in her soul from the influence of that faith which is "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." Does a temporary cloud cast a shade over her soul? Is a doubt of personal sincerity permitted to depress the hallowed enjoyments, which result from celestial principles? her aspirations ascend to him whom her soul loves. Jesus interposes for her comfort, and his smiles dispel her gathering fears: and in the ecstacy of humble confidence she sings-" Heaven is my home, & I must u e my wings."

But is the craft of the adversary exercised to destroy her peace? By suggesting the enormity of her sins, does he strive to pervert her hope? In answer to prayer the Spirit of Christ exhibits to her view the Mediator's justifying righteousness, & presents to her faith the blood that cleanseth from all sin; and exulting in the power and grace of her redeeming Saviour, on him she casts her cares,-

44 For he, her glory and defence, Shall on the tempter tread; Shall silence all her threatening guilt, And raise her drooping head."

Is this the chamber of affliction? "It is good to be hers!" I regret indeed that sickness should partially deprive my sister of the privilege of social intercourse with those with whom she might enjoy a reciprocity of minds enriching communications. I am not indifferent to the inconvenience she must experience from bodily debility and the pains incident to disease. Nor am I insensible to the feelings occasioned by her deprivation of sanctuary advantages. But here the altar of devotion is consecrated by the Redeemer's presence. And here she may unite with the friends of Jesus, in offering the acceptable incense. And is not the chastisement of a kind parent salutary? Co not the trials by which he suffers his children to be exercised, work in them the peacable fruits of righteousness Is not a time of sickness a season of recollection. And does not a review of defective services, whilst it excites a disposition for more exemplary fidelity, occasion a " godly sorrow which worketh repentance unto salvation, not to be repented of?" Do not present trials detach the affections from the world, and raise them to heaven? Do they not revive in us a spirit of prayer; and are not the ardent breathings of the soul, accompanied with mingled tokens of contrition and gratitude ? And what is the encouragement for penitent supplicants?-"They who sow in tears shall reap in joy." May I not then indulge my soul exhilirating anticipation of meeting the dear friend whom I love, when the toils of time shall !

gracious purposes with regard to his chosen ones-where sorrows and sighing shall shall qualify us to unite with all the redeemed in celebrating the triumphs of the grace of Jehovah Jesus ?-Yes-

Soon we shall rest where bliss forever flows, And angels, strike their harps with sweetest

Chords, To tune their Maker's praise, The praises of our God.'

The frail tenement of the heaven-aspiring spirit is subject to the blasts of disease. But the immortal inhabitant cannot be fearfully affected by the shocks of mortality

Let infidels exhaust their resources in their endeavors to illuminate the valley of death-still it is death ! The meretritious light of their proface philosophy cannot enetrate beyond the grave. If the Sun of Righteousness shine not upon the soul, when disease blights the verdure of health, despair withers its root, and it will forever rot in perdition.

But I am trespassing on your patience, by extending this letter beyond what you may perhaps, deem reasonable limits. will only detain you with the proof of my being very incompetent to comply with your request, respecting "a little poem" in memory of my very highly respected and much loved uncle, your father. I have made an attempt, but I so seldom write inverse, and have so little time for such a recreation, that I shall not be offended,

offspring of a fugitive mind. THE PASTOR'S GRAVE. Stanzas in memory of the Rev. JONATHAN SCOTT late paster of the Church in Minot, Me. who de parted this life, Oct. 15th, 1819, aged 75, and in the 50th year of his ministry.

should your judgment condemn this poor

Fair are the flowers that ever bloom, To mark the silent, sacred place, Where death flings round a solemn gloom, Where sleeps the heir of heavenly grace; There fadeless memory 'twined with love, Mingle their sweets, a fragrance pure; And there congenial spirits prove

That faith can lasting bliss secure. No baleful blasts from regions drear Howl o'er the faithful pastor's grave, Nor spectral fiends of hell appear, But sons of light their banners wave. Peaceful his dust in slumbers blest, Angels protect till time shall end, Then waken'd from its hallowed rest,

With Christ to glory shall ascend. No starless night his spirit knew; From earth released, it soat'd on high, Where pleasures flow forever new, Nor tear can fall, nor rise a sigh. Long was his day, and evening shed Upon his soul celestial dew Hope upward with his spirit fled, Ere life's last ray from earth withdrew.

His embassy of matchless love, No more on earth required to tell, mmanuel's praise he sings above, Where saints in light with Jesus dwell. To cheer the flock he heaven-ward led, Rich solace of their mental pains,

The truths with which his flock he fed. Not like the mist reflected light, A beauteous but a transient beam ; Nor the illusion of the night, Th' illumined vapour's treach'rous gleam ;

But doctrines pure, and seal'd divine, Themes that he loved - his hope, his heav'n-He taught, he lived, nor ceased to shine Their lustre in the shades of ev'n.

Jesus, forever still the same. The mighty God, the man of grief; Sweet to his soul was Jesus' name, Twas here his sorrows found relief. Oft to Gethsemane he roved In holy thought where JESUS groaned;

To linger near the cross he loved, Where JESUS for his sins atoned, Who heard his tongue's persuasive strain. With tearful sief his absence mourn ; For ne'er his voice will plead again With wand'ring sinners to return.

Yet from his grave instruction hear, How eloquent his sacred dust : " Prepare with me ere long t'appear, Before th' Eternal God, the Just ?" Dear was his last bequest of love,

To those who twined about his heart : PEACE* from his covenant God above, Till they should meet, no more to part : Meet where no more expiring breath Shall MERCY* ask, for JESUS' sake, But dwell with him, who, death of death, Shall all his saints to glory take. Rest sainted Pastor; sweet thy sleep,

Thy toils and conflicts all are past; Elest spirit now the harvest reap, Of joys which shall forever last. Long though affection's tears shall flow They will not stain the flow'rs that bloom Thy humble, peaceful grave to show, But cherish still their sweet perfume.

* See Extract from Mr. Greely's Sermon, two ast paragraphs, in Recorder, Vol. 4, page 204.

DISSERTATIONS-No. VI. For the Recorder. Of what use are miracles in religion?

Religion to entitle it to any regard must ossess evidence of its divine authority. To furnish this evidence is the design of miracles.

The scriptures were written by men professedly authorized to delizer a system of divine instruction. In proof of their commission and authority they performed miracles. If, then, the working of miracles is the peculiar province of Jehovah, the commission and authority of these men are established.

The first inquiry, then, is, is the bestowal of miraculous power exclusively the

work of Jehovah. A miracle is a suspension or violation of the laws of nature. The laws of nature are the uniform mode of God's agency in the natural world. A power, therefore, which can work miracles is one, which can suspend or violate the laws of nature, that is, the operation of omnipotence. No finite being has power to perform miracles; for no finite being can counteract the operation of Omnipotence, of course God only can work miracles, for God only can govern his own operations. Miracles, then, require the agency of God, and are his peculiar work. The just conclusion is that the performance of miracles in attestation of any doctrine proves the divine commission of the messenger, and the importance and

have ended, where sickness shall not be | truth of what he delivers. For a God, | consider what I am doing, I tremble with | cation at all between Tarans and Aleppe, where sickness shall not be | truth of what he delivers. For a God, | consider what I am doing, I tremble with | cation at all between Tarans and Aleppe, where sickness shall not be | truth of what he delivers. For a God, | consider what I am doing, I tremble with | cation at all between Tarans and Aleppe, where sickness shall not be | truth of what he delivers. from stain, and whose benevolence secures his creatures from deception, cannot bear be no more—and where immortal health his immediate testimony to one, as a divine teacher, whom he has not commissioned, and who publishes his own inventions as the oracles of heaven; nor can we suppose, he would suspend or violate his uniform mode of operation in the natural world, to give support and authority to instructions false or useless. Miracles, then, alike secure us from imposition, and assure us of the importance, truth, and authority of revelation. The use of miracles in religion is, then, infallibly to preserve from imposition and error, and to produce the highest degree of confidence is all those instructions, which have their support.

Miracles are the pillars, on which the fabric of our religion stands. Remove these and this fabric would lose its fairest, finest column. Remove these and we could not know but some human hand mingled its artful subtleties with the tates of heaven. Retain these and same Almighty Being, which, to lay the corner stones of our religion, bade nature change her course, must ever be acknowledged the sole and sovereign agent in conceiving and completing the system of divine truth

HIGHLY INTERESTING FACT.

[From the American Sentinel.] Mesers Editors .- In my late researches for information, I have not met with any article which has so deeply interested my mind, as the following account of the behaviour of a person bern blind, upon receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an Oculist. I think you cannot afford a greater gratification or treat to your numerous readers, than by giving it a place in your useful Sentinel.

LECTOR. Your's respectfully. The operator, Dr. Grant, having observed the eyes of his patient, and convinced his relatives and friends, that it was highly probable he could remove the obstacle which prevented his sight; all his acquaintance, who had any curiosity to be present, when one of full age and understanding was to receive a new sense, as-sembled themselves on this occasion, but were desired to observe profound silence in case sight was restored, in order to let the patient make his own observations without the advantage of discovering his friends by their voices. Among many others, the mother, brethren, sisters, and a young lady, for whom he had formed a particular attachment, were present. The operation was performed with great skill, so that sight was instantly produced.

When the patient first received the dawn of light, there appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy and wonder. The surgeon stood before him with his instruments in his hands. The patient observed him from head to foot, and then surveyed himself as carefully, and comparing the doctor to himself, he observed, both their hands were exactly alike, except the instruments, which he took for part of the doctor's hands. When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitation of so many passions as thronged upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, "my son, my son!" The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than, " Oh me! are you my dear mother?" & fainted! On his recovery, he heard the voice of his dear female friend, which had a surprising effect upon him. Having called her to him, he appeared to view her with admiration and delight, and then asked her what had been done to him? Whither, said he, am I carried? Is all this about me, the thing which I have heard so often of? IS THIS SEEING? Were you always thus happy, when you said you were glad to see each other? Where is Tom, who used to lead me? But, methinks, I could now go any where without him. He attempted to walk alone, but seemed terrified. When they saw his difficulty, they told him, that till he became better acquainted with his new being, he must let the servant still lead him. The boy being presented to him, he was asked what sort of a creature he took Tom to be before he had seen him? He answered, "he believed he was not so large as himself, but that he was the same sort of a creature."

The rumor of this sudden change made all the neighbors throng to see him. As he saw the crowd gathering, he asked his physician " how many there were in ail to be seen ?" His physician replied, that it would be very proper for him to return to his late condition, and suffer his eyes to be covered for a few days, until they should receive strength, for he might well remember that by degrees he had, by little and little, come to the strength he had at present, in his ability of walking, moving, &c. and that it was the same thing with his eyes, which, he said would lose the power of continuing to him that wonderful transport he was in, except he would be contented to lay aside the use of them, till they became strong enough to bear the light without so much feeling as he underwent at present. With much reluctance he was prevailed upon to have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, till it was proper to let the organ receive its objects without further precaution. After several days, it was thought proper to unbind his head, and the young lady to whom he was attached was instructed to perform this kind office, in order to endear her still more to him, by so interesting a circumstance; and that she might moderate his ecstacies, by the persuasion of a voice, which had so much power over him as her's ever had. When she began to take the bandage from his eyes, she addressed him as follows :

" William, I am now taking the binding off in order to give you sight, but when I

the apprehension, that though I have from my childhood loved you, dark as you were, and though you had conceived a strong attachment for me, yet you will find there is such a thing as beauty, which may ensuare you into a thousand passions of which you are now innocent, and take you from me forever. But before I put myself to that hazard, tell me in what manner that love you always professed to me, entered into your heart, for its usual admission is at the

The young gentleman answered, " dear Lydia, if, by seeing, I am to lose the soft pantings which I have always felt when I heard your voice; if I am no more to distinguish the step of her I love, when she approaches me, but to change that sweet and frequent pleasure for such an amazement as I experienced the little time I lately saw; or if I am to have any thing besides, which may take from me the sense I have of what appeared most pleasing to me at that time, (which apparition it seems was you) pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful to you, or undo myself. I wish for them, but to

see you! pluck there from their sockets, if they are to make the forget you?"

Lydia was extremely satisfied and delighted with these savrances, and pleased herself with playing with his perplexities for a few moments, when she withdrew the bandage, and gave him light, to his inexpressible joy and satisfaction.

In all his conversation with her, he manifested but very faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the

For the Boston Recorder. BYFIELD SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

After an experiment of three seasons, the Principal of Byfield Seminary cannot but cherish a onfidence in the real and comparative utility of his plan. Though he indulges the belief, that experience has suggested important improvements from year to year, yet he feels, that his plan is still imperfect, & hopes he shall be enabled to add some improvements every season, while he conti-nues to teach. An important alteration, which, it is hoped, will be found an improvement, he has concluded to adopt the ensuing season. is to have two classes instead of one. that each class will enjoy nearly ail the peculiar advantages, that their predecessors have realized from the plan of a single class, together with some other advantages of great importance. The junior class will have time to attend more particularly and thoroughly to the branches they may pursue; while the senior class will be enabled to pursue their studies much farther.

For admission into the junior class, though the young ladies will not be formally examined, they will be expected, at entrance, to be able to read common prose with a good degree of readiness and correctness; to have made considerable proficiency in spelling; to have such a knowledge of Grammar, as to be able to parse easy sentences; to have a good general acquaintance with Modern Geography and with the fundamental roles of Arithmetic. No one will be admitted under twelve years old.

The principal studies of the junior class will be Reading, Defining, Spelling, Penmaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, Grammar, Punctuation, Rhetoric, Com-

position, History and Theology.

The following are the principal books, which will be studied by the junior class: an English Dictionary, the Bible, Night Thoughts, Daboll's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Corrected Abridgement of Blair's Lectures. Worcester's Elements of Geography with his Maps, and Whelpley's Compend of History.

It is expected the senior class will consist partly of those, who have already been members of the Seminary. Others, who may join this class, will be considered as admitted to advanced standing. They will therefore be expected, at entrance, to have a considerable acquaintance with the principal studies of the junior season, above-mentioned. It will not, however, be con sidered essential for them to have studied the books above-mentioned. It is particularly desired, that they be well acquainted with Fractions and Proportion. The senior class will devote some attention to most of the junior studies. They will devote a few days to a rapid review of Worcester's Geography, Whelpley's Compend. and Blair's Abridgement. The other books to be studied by the senior class, are the following Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Conversa tions on Chemistry, Outline of a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, Watts on the Improvement of the Mind, Goldsmith's Abridgement of the History of Greece-of Rome- and of England, Morse and Parish's History of New England, and Sabine's Ecclesiastical History. The students of both classes are requested to

bring also any of the following books that they may possess, or procure without purchasing: a Singing Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Worcester's Select Hymns, Cowper's Poems, Pope's Essay on Man, Thompson's Seasons, Montgomery's Poems, Hedge's or Watts' Logic, Stewart' Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, any works on Astronomy, and especially Worcester's Gazetteers.

Most of the lectures will be delivered to both classes. The Seminary will be open the ensuing season, during two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of a fortnight. The first quarter will commence on the first Wednes day in May at 8 o'cleck A. M. The introductory lecture will commence at 10.

Price of instruction, \$6 a quarter, to be paid in dvance.

Price of board, from \$2 to \$1,50 cents a week, washing not included. Students can be accommodated with such books and articles of stationary as they may have occasion to purchase.

As every branch is taught systematically, and as it is exceedingly desirable, that each student should be acquainted with the reasons of each system, it is earnestly requested, that, those who may attend the Seminary, may if possible, enter at the commence ment of the season

Bufield, Feb. 8, 1821. Joseph Emerson. D: 40:4

Native City of St. Paul.

"The little I saw of Tarsus did not allow m to estimate its extent; the streets through which passed were all built of wood, and badly ; some well furnished bazars, and a large and handsome mosque in the vicinity of the Khan, make up the whole register of curiosities which I am able to relate of Tarsus. Upon several maps Tarsus is marked as a sea town : this is incorrect : the sea is above three miles distant from it. On our return home we started in a S. W. direction, and passed, after two hours and a half's march, Casal, a large village, half a mile distant from the sea shore, called the port of Tarsus, because ves-sels freighted for Tarsus usually come to an anchor in its neighborhood. From thence turning chor in its neighborhood. From thence turning towards the west, we arrived at our ship at the end of two hours. The merchants of Tarsus trade principally with the Syrian coast and Cyprus. Imperial ships arrive there from time to time to load grain. The land trade is of very little consequence, as the caravans from Smyrna arrive very seldom. There is no land communi-

is at ten journeys (caravan travelling) distant from it. The road has been rendered unsafe, er pecially in latter times by the depredation of Kutshuk Ali, a savage rebel, who has established himself in the mountains to the north of Aien andretta. Tarsus is governed by an Aga, who have reason to believe is almost inde The French have an agent there, who is a not Greek merchant." - Burckhard? Trav. in Nubic

Money Making. "The following is a curious method which the Governors of Nubia have devised, of exterti noney from their subjects. When any wealth individual has a daughter of a suitable age, the demand her in marriage; the father seldom day to refuse, and sometimes feels flattered by honour; but he is soon ruined by his power son-in-law, who extorts from him every article his property, under the name of presents to h own daughter. All the governors are thus man to females in almost every considerable ri lage; Hosseyn Kashef has above forty sons, whom twenty are married in the same manner

The Fighting Prelate.

"KING RICHARD I. in on this battles will the French, took Philip de Ross, Bishop of Bea-vais, prisoner. The Pope interceded for his liber in a letter, wherein he styled the fighting Pri late his 'dearly beloved son.' The King, by of answer, sent the Bishop's suit of armor, at Pope, and asked, whether he knew his only or no? The Pope was ashamed at the and left the Bishop at Richard's mercy."

REPLECTIONS. - What as odious spectacle! blood stained minister of the Christian religion a sanguinary teacher of the gupel of mercy! "fighting" disciple of the Pruce of Peace! W palpable solecisms! No wonder that the Pos was ashamed of his "beloved son." Who is shocked at the thought of a "fighting Prelate
Who does not perceive that fighting is a be ness which should be discountenanced by m ters of the gospel, both in preaching and practice. - Friend of Peace.

Literary.

A work has been published at Paris, entit "Memoirs, Historical and Geographical, related to Armenia," accompanied with the Armen text of the history of the Orpelian Princes, ten about the end of the 13th century. As other researches, the work maintains that Ca properly so called, was well known to the cients, and that the country and govern were distinct from those of India. It appetes that there is no Armenian work which cau traced higher than the fifth century of the Ch tian eera. The Armenians have printing ch in several cities of Asia, and some in Europe there is one at Madras, but their chief establishments. ment of this kind is at Edchminzin, where the head of their church resides. - Christian Obs.

Russia.—The University of Moscow is rebi ficence than before the confiagration. The eror, besides his other bounties, has consig the sum of 400,000 roubles for the erection hospital close to the University, for the purp of a medical school, in which there are present, at his charge, 200 students, bes The new cabinet of natural history is also gressively augmenting.

A society for the amelloration of prisons been established at St. Petersburgh, of which Prince Gallitzin is president.

Sale of Real Estate

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of March next be sold at Public Auction, at the late ling house of Jesse Bates of Weymouth,de a valuable Grist Mill, situated on that exc stream of water, running from Whitman's to Weymouth back river, with exclusive pines, being part of the estate of the said Bates, deceased. To be sold in part by of Court, for payment of debts and incide es. The whole will be sold by mutual ment of the heirs.

Conditions made known at the time of Weymouth, BENJAMIN BATES, Ada Jan. 31, 1821. EBENEZER POOL. State

CHEAPER THAN TRACTS. AVID HALE, has a few single numb sale, at the very reduced price of one m page, the price of the New-England fract though the page contains nearly four time quantity of matter as that of the Tracts. Be a rich variety of Religious and Miscella pieces, these numbers contain many elega-interesting Reviews, and many valuable a of Biography. Each number consists of seventy pages, and is offered at the lowest of an Almanac. For sale at No. 9, Winter and at the Recorder-Office.

Rare Chance-Great Bargains. SAMUEL BEAL, has just received and for sale, at his Furniture Warehouse pond-street,-150 Bureaus, 20 of which commonly handsome, and 20 per cent bel lowest market prices in any place, whates Boston.

Also, -2700 Chairs, which are offer wholesale and retail, on far better terms have ever been sold before.

Likewise,-4500 lbs. Live Geese, half and common Feathers, worthy the attention those who are in WANT of the articles, at ed prices.

Moreover, -the greatest variety of all Furniture, constantly on hand, and for s

COTTON BED QUILTS. Much Cheaper and Better than Blank BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68 Combi

any for sale in this town, & at the lowest Also—Cotton Wadding for Quilts. De MUSIC TUITION. MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New York fessor and Teacher of Music, and O of the "West Church," respectfully len Professional Services to the Ladies and men of Boston, in teaching the Piane For gan and Singing. Or Application to at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, street; or at his bounce of Contraction of the street; or at his bounce of Contraction of the street. street; or at his house in Clark-street, w will give Instructions to these Pupils, w have the use of his Pianoforte.

NEW-ENGLAND MUSEUM No. 76 Court THIS splendid establishment, filing spacious halls and apartments, has the recent large additions, become unque bly superior to any thing of the kind in A. The immense collections of Natural Historitquities and Miscellaneous Curiosities, particularly and parts of the World, and neatly affor the immense of rigidar, will ever affort the immension of rigidar. for the inspection of visitors, will ever most rational and sublime gratification the most elegant and interesting groupes Figures, portraits of distinguished Public ters, Cosmoramas, Pondrometer, Mechanic ventions, &c. will insure the greatest delightful amusement. Open every day ening. Well warmed and handsomely ated. Excellent music on the Great Organical Control of the Great Organical Control various other instruments. Admittance whole only 25 cents.

No. 1 Missio

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